MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 FEBRUARY 1983

Lebanon

Jordan Foreign Minister's Visit -- Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim declared that Jordan's participation in any anticipated negotiations on the Middle East is subject to the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon, the suspension of building settlements in the occupied territories, and actual participation by the Palestinians in the negotiations, Radio Monte Carlo reported. According to Beirut radio, a message from King Husayn to President Amin al-Jumayyil affirmed Jordan's support for Lebanon's efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces, especially Israeli forces, from Lebanese territory. The radio also noted that Al-Jumayyil has accepted an invitation from King Husayn to visit Jordan.

Subcommittee Talks, Haddad Activities -- Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. subcommittees met in Khaldah 24 February, and Israeli delegation sources said that the most intensive discussions occurred in the subcommittee on security arrangements, in which a "large gap" still separates positions on the manning of warning stations and the status of Major Sa'd Haddad and his forces, Jerusalem radio reported. Lebanon Voice of Hope and Jerusalem radios later cited Haddad's announcement that it had been agreed to reintegrate both him and his forces into the Lebanese Army. The radios added that Haddad was informed of this decision by Israeli delegation member Major General Avraham Tamir. In another development Voice of Lebanon announced that Haddad had deployed 4 tanks and a 200-man force in Jubb Jannin.

Israel

Reaction to Reagan Statement -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir declared that President Reagan's use of the term "homeland for the Palestinians" will not advance the peace negotiations, and Jerusalem "political circles" are surprised at Reagan's "confused" statements, according to Jerusalem television and radio reports.

POW Exchange With PLO -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated in an interview with Austrian television that Israel has approved the release of 800 "terrorists," Jerusalem radio reported. The radio stated that Khalaf's remarks indicate that "progress has been made" in the negotiations over the release of eight IDF soldiers being held prisoner by the PLO. Meanwhile, Major General Moshe Mativ, head of the IDF manpower branch, in an interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio, confirmed that there have been contacts between Israeli authorities and the PLO via Austria on an exchange of prisoners.

Relations With Egypt -- Talks between Israel and Egypt over the Tabah issue will resume 2 March and contacts on normalization will resume on 22 March, IDF Radio announced.

Reaction to PNC Statement

An article in the Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y reviewed by Amman radio said that the political statement adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) during its recent meetings in Algiers avoided outright rejection of the Reagan peace plan as an "outlet for political moves." The paper added that it is "premature" to suppose that the door has been closed on the Reagan initiative despite the fact that the Fes summit plan "remains preferable."

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Cairo radio criticized the PNC's reference to "the national, democratic, and popular forces in Egypt" and declared that the remarks about Egypt "do not serve Palestinian objectives" in any way. The Foreign Ministry added that Egypt will not renounce its support for the Palestinian people.

Sudan

Sudan has sent approximately 1,000 regular soldiers and some 3,000 volunteers to assist Iraq in its war with Iran, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri disclosed in an interview with the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT.

Iran

The office for solidarity of Islamic university associations issued a statement on 24 February protesting the arrest of 11 Iranian students in Karachi last week in connection with recent explosions in French establishments there, IRNA reported. The arrests were consistent with the "plots of the world oppressors against the Islamic Revolution," the statement added.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL ERSHAD'S 18 FEBRUARY ADDRESS TO NATION

BK240551 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 19 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

["Text" of Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad's 18 February address to nation over radio and television]

[Text] Bismillahir rahmanirrahim [I begin in the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.]

Dear countrymen:

Assalamu alaikum [Peace be upon you].

Great Ekushey [martyr's day, 21 February] will be observed on Monday next. On this day, 31 years ago, we discovered our national entity. Our national consciousness started blooming from this day. After 19 years, in 1971, this nationalism was established at the state level. On this day we pray for the salvation of the souls of the shaheeds [martyrs] and at the same time take vow to build the nation strongly. The Ekushey provides us the opportunity to trace our national heritage. The Ekushey opens the path for flourishing all our tender talents. Bangla language was enriched with the contributions of the hundreds of wise and talented men, thinkers, saints and great people for one thousand years. Beginning from ancient age up to Punthi [scripture] literature Alaul, Daulat Kazi, Rabindranath and Nazrul, all are the great heritage of our mother tongue. Our language is alive with the musical tunes of Bhatiali, Bhawaia, Gazal, and Padabali.

So today we shall have to take a fresh vow to take the powerful current of Bangla language and culture towards a newer horizon. We shall use Bangla language in every sphere of our life. We shall encourage basic writing of a high standard in Bangla language for science and technical education. Today I am making promise to the nation that the Shaheed Minar [memorial] would be expanded by following the original blueprint. Inshallah, we shall observe the Ekushey next year at the altar of the completed Shaheed Minar.

Today with heavy hearts I am remembering the unfortunate incidents that took place a few days back. We have lost three valuable lives. Huge amounts of national resources were destroyed. It is very natural to have debate on national issues. But it is surely not desirable to take up the path of terrorism by discarding the path of negotiation. Particularly when the unblemished pillar of national consolidation was established in the month of February the main debate was on the proposed education policy and the revival of political activities.

Surely there is no controversy on the necessity of the change of the education system. For this, questionnaires have been distributed to assess public opinion. An impartial committee has been set up with a view to examining and evaluating these opinions. To say it in one sentence, no final decision on education will be taken without the verdict of the people of the country.

On political process also I have placed my views in clear terms to the nation last month. I have told it repeatedly that we are determined to restore democratic and fundamental right so there was no scope of any debate. Anyway, the martial law government had to discharge its responsibilities firmly in the interest of protecting peace and discipline. We are glad to note that healthy thoughts and discipline have returned quickly in the country. Under these circumstances we shall have to determine our future course calmly. This will be the path of consolidation; path of national dialogue and consent. Welfare and development of the country is our objective for all. Particularly it will be the objective of our student community, the future citizens of the country. I believe that the sacrifice and ideal that gave birth to the Ekushey consciousness would again today properly respond to the call for building the nation.

Against this background I appeal to you to extend your cooperation in our programmes in national interest remaining above all partisanship and participate in the national dialogue to resume the smooth political process. This country belongs to us all. You all make your contribution to the path of national development by helping our programmes. We want to transfer power to the nation, to the elected representatives of the people. We want such a system as will preclude the necessity of secret killing and political demonstration in changing the government.

Time and again I have said that the martial law government is different this time. We had assumed the responsibility of running the affairs of the state with certain objectives. Our objective is to introduce a democratic system in which law and order will prevail and government will be changed through constitutional means. We wanted to initiate a bold step in the economic arrangement. We have taken in hand the programme of administrative reorganisation so that harassment of the people is minimized, wastage stopped and common man can participate in the governmental activities. We wanted to ensure justice, activate the judicial system,make it easier. We have taken some bold steps in this direction.

You have alrady been observing the fruits of reorganisation of the judicial system. The work for the establishment of courts in each thana [police station] is progressing ahead but this involves time. Criminal procedures have been reformed. The task of reforming civil laws is underway in accordance with the recommendations of the law commission.

Our step against corruption will stand out as a warning for the future. But measures and principles will have to be evolved in the administrative and political arrangements to eliminate the scope of corruption. Administration is being taken to the people by reposing the thana and district administration in the hands of elected representatives on one hand and arrangement is being made to minimise the scope of corruption bringing to an end the system of bureaucratic highhandedness and irresponsibility on the other.

Besides, the government is contemplating special measures of investigation and trial to curb corruption.

We are also considering the question of extending financial help to the political parties. Many consider that arrangement for meeting the basic expenditure of a specified number of political parties from the national exchequer in a poor country like ours as a necessity. This will rebuff the indulgence in corruption through raising of subscription on one hand and facilitate the adoption of proper step to maintain accounts of the political parties on the other.

Various measures have in the meantime been taken in the field of changing the administrative system. We have kept our efforts on to lessen the burden of bureaucracy. We have taken the initiative to strengthen the administrative machinery at the thana level replacing the top-heavy administration. This has made the development process village-oriented. The elected thana parishad [council] will basically chalk out development programmes and implement them. Each thana will be given grants from the development budget next year. Work on bringing the thana administration under the system of democratic control will be completed by the next winter season. In the next phase more of central responsibilities will be vested in the districts.

Revolutionary steps in the field of development process and administration were being harped upon from the time of emergence of Bangladesh. But this is for the first time practical steps have been taken in this direction. We have noticed spontaneous support and initiative in favour of this arrangement. The successful implementation of this process is the main objective of our programme.

We have come across many impediments in the field of deciding the economic course. The responsibility has been reposed in us of revitalising the economy, devastated by high ambition beyond the means, crippled by loss due to mismanagement in the public sector and maimed by the tyranny of deficit budget. The international economic condition has remained mercilessly against us. In the midst of such a situation we have taken bold and courageous steps.

We wanted to properly harness internal resources, to increase the rate of investment in productive sector to generate life in indigenous industries and production process, to maintain a balance in income and expenditure. We wanted to rationalise the share of private and public sectors. Above all we wanted to give full opportunity to the normal human creativity and productive vocations and capability. We wanted to make the urban-based development activities rural-oriented and to increase investment in rural development.

The benefits of our efforts have just started coming in. No doubt it took time to introduce the new system and bring back the general confidence in economy after passing over the deep recession. But the root of the present congenial atmosphere lies in harnessing national resources and realistic approach towards development techniques. This sound atmosphere did not arise out of additional bank credit made by printing currency notes. Ceaseless efforts are needed now to maintain this onward trend in economy. In the interest of national development it can not be allowed at any cost to make the situation turbid at this moment, because this would be unfaithfulness to the nation.

We gave stress on private ownership. We have given attention to increase the efficiency of the public sectors like education, health, population control and communication which were necessary to gear up the production process. We do not want the capitalist social system. We want social justice and development and with that improvement in production. Being inspired by this social system we gave attention to land reforms by keeping private ownership.

The efforts to evolve a framework in this regard, after due consultation with people from all walks of life in the society, are now near completion.

Dear countrymen, there is no political ambition in the activities of my government. I have told you last month that we must evolve a process to build up strong opposition and limit the number of political parties.

I have said that the parliament should be made sovereign and strong. I have also said that as a disciplined and well-organised community; the armed forces have a claim to a well-defined role in the state administration. Besides, we are firmly determined to have a reflection of our national heritage and real values in the Constitution of Bangladesh.

The process to start democratic process will begin with the holding of thana-level election in the coming winter season. There might be need for another winter season to reach the national-level election. Within this short period, the solutions to these basic issues of the Constitution must be reached. National consensus is needed in this regard.

There is a need for national-level discussions for revitalising the political process in the country along with continuing the programme of economic and administrative activities. It is our national duty to introduce a healthy and dependable political system for the future thorough discussions. I hope to get cooperation from all, irrespective of any party affiliation, from all organised parties and all intellectual community in this respect. This process of initiating the national dialogue will begin on the auspicious occasion of the first anniversary of assuming responsibility. In this regard it is required to remind all that the people will not tolerate any attempt to undo the process or to create hindrance in the way of its successful implementation.

I have one more point to speak in this respect. The students are our national strength. You have to take correct decision whether it is right or not to use this force in serving petty party interest. [as published] On the other hand, organised labour force is the warrior of the first rank in increasing production. The workers' rights have to be preserved and strengthened through the trade unions. But we have to give a fresh thought on the requirement of keeping the trade unions above party politics in the interest of production and workers' organisations.

Dear countrymen, I want to remind you one thing. All of us in this country -- peasants and workers, students, soldiers, politicians and intellectuals -- unitedly participated in the freedom struggle in 1971. It was aimed at establishing a society free from exploitation.

We have to find ways for economic emancipation of the teeming millions. It is essential to formulate political programmes by giving stress on checking inflation, generation of proper competition through increasing production of industrial goods, maintenance of austerity in governmental activities, creation of job opportunities for the unemployed, land reforms for social justice and increasing production, reorganisation of agricultural system, arrangements of irrigation facilities and agricultural inputs for increasing food production, provision for supplying capital to low income groups through rural banks, simplification of the conditions of agricultural loans, creation of extensive employment through food-for-work programme and ensuring dignity of labour. It is not possible the change the condition of the exploited masses without the implementation of political programmes aimed at their welfare on the basis of establishing real democracy through the district and thana administration. The emancipation of the exploited masses is possible through these kinds of programmes.

This is my call for the salvation of the exploited, a call for building a new Bangladesh.

Khoda hafez [goodbye].

Bangladesh zindabad.

ARMY SUMMONED TO ASSAM'S DARRANG DISTRICT

BK241557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The Army has been summoned to assist civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order in Khairabari and Mangaldoi subdivisions in Darrang District of Assam following incidents of violent clashes and arson during the past 2 days. The Army has also been deployed in some other areas of the state for maintaining public order. Chief Secretary Ramesh Chandra said in Gauhati today that seven persons have been killed in these clashes. The situation is now under control and relief operations have been undertaken in the area.

AFP Report

BK241515 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 24 Feb 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] Gauhati, India, Feb 24 (AFP) -- Sporadic but widespread violence plagued the northeast state of Assam today as a top Indian opposition leader said that as many as 3,000 people might have died in three weeks of slaughter triggered by the recent elections.

The claim by Janata Party General Secretary Ravindra Verma, quoted by the Press Trust of India, came as the ruling Congress-I Party geared to begin the formation of a new government in Assam, despite threats it could spark new protests.

Mr Verma's comments added to the mounting confusion over the death toll as state officials admitted they had lost track of the body count in the country's worst bloodshed since independence in 1947.

New Delhi has officially confirmed that 1,127 people were killed in the carnage, touched off by opposition to the elections by anti-immigrant militants. Eyewitness accounts and press reports have put the figure at about 1,600.

State officials here said today the bloodshed was not over. "Sporadic violence is going on in many areas and it is difficult to pinpoint who are involved and what are the casualties," said one.

The Press Trust of India reported that the Army had moved into the Khairabari area of Darrang District where clashes had left 10 dead, scores of houses burnt and several thousand people homeless in the last two days.

The Army was reported deployed in at least four districts -- Darrang, Nowgong, Gaolpara and Lakhimpur. While no official figure was available, sources said 15,000 soldiers were involved along with some 135,000 paramilitary troops previously mobilized.

ASSAM ALLIANCE DEMANDS PROBE INTO VIOLENCE

BK250529 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] In Assam, the state government is making all-out efforts to restore confidence among the people of disturbed areas in the state. An official spokesman said in Gauhati relief operations are also being geared up.

The six-party left and democratic alliance in Assam has demanded a high-powered judicial inquiry into the violence and what it called administrative lapses in the past 2 weeks. This was stated in a statement released by the convener of the alliance, Mr Sharat Chandra Sinna.

The Congress-I legislature party is meeting in Gauhati today to elect its leader. Mr Bhishma Narain Singh and Mrs Rajendra Kumari Bajpai will be the observers.

MINISTER DEPLORES BIDS TO STALL ASSAM POLLS

BK250535 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The finance minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, has deplored the attempts made to stall the elections recently held in Assam. Intervening during the discussions in the Rajya Sabha on the motion of thanks to the president for his address to the joint session, Mr Mukherjee said people should have the right to choose their own representatives freely. Any attempt to stop people from exercising their franchise will only weaken our democratic system, he maintained.

He told the opposition that one can be sympathetic to the demands of the agitation leaders in Assam, but this does not mean that they should challenge the system. The finance minister said the government, on its part, has always tried to evolve the collective and common approach to important national issues by involving the opposition and other segments of the society. He said it is the duty of the opposition to find out mistakes, if any, but while doing so the opposition should not forget that it is also their duty to strengthen the democratic institutions.

TEAM IN USSR TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR PLAN OFFER

BK241550 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] An Indian team is now on a visit to the Soviet Union to ascertain various technical details of the Soviet offer of setting up a nuclear power station in India. This was stated by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in a written reply in the upper house of parliament today. She said based on a report of the team, the government will examine the offer from various angles before taking a final decision.

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. NUCLEAR 'DISINFORMATION'

BK241507 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Commentary by S. Vishwam of DECCAN HERALD: "Calculated Disinformation"]

[Text] In February 1981, New Delhi was the venue for the meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries. Inaugurating that meeting, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had said that at every meeting of the nonaligned, big powers seem to redouble their diplomatic and publicity campaign to sow suspicion and division within the movement. She had cautioned the movement against falling prey to suggested propaganda.

As the date approaches for the seventh nonaligned summit, for which New Delhi is again the venue, there is again an attempt at a calculated campaign of disinformation and suggested propaganda aimed against India. The campaign cannot be dismissed as coincidental. Its timing is too well chosen to permit it to be ignored or interpreted as incidental.

It is a (?piece) with the similar attempt some months ago, when the American media had floated on the eve of the crucial India-Pakistan dialogue on normalization of ties a canard that India was attempting a preemptive strike on Pakistan's nuclear facility. This time the suggested propaganda is on the eve of the nonaligned summit and at a time when the commercial terms for the French nuclear fuel supplies for Tarapur are being finalized.

Sensationalized stories have appeared in some influential American newspapers alleging that India has started production of weapons grade plutonium at the reprocessing plant at Tarapur. To add insult to injury, the stories have suggested that India is emerging as the first developing country to begin stockpiling separated plutonium at a rate that would enable it to build 20 atomic bombs annually if it chooses to build a nuclear arsenal. Now if there is anything certain and positive about India's atomic program, it is that it is directed to peaceful uses only. The prime minister and other Indian leaders have repeatedly asserted this. The entire Indian effort is concentrated on developing indigenous capacity for entering the era of fast breeder reactors and the development of the thorium fuel cycle for power production.

Against this truth, it was not surprising that an Indian spokesman reached to the campaign of disinformation by describing it as utterly irresponsible and possibly mischievous.

Let us consider the background. There is and has been nothing secret or surreptitious about the work being undertaken at the Tarapur reprocessing plant. Having invested as much as 400 million rupees on the Tarapur plant, India just cannot afford to let it remain idle. The annual report of the Atomic Energy Department for 1980-81 had clearly stated that the reprocessing plant completed the second campaign of trial runs and has embarked on the third with metallic fuel. The next year it was acknowledged that for starting reprocessing of power reactor fuel, a few spent fuel shipments were made from the Rajasthan atomic power station to Tarapur. This was done purely to establish technical ability and confirm the commercial feasibility of the operation. This was a routine technical matter. By linking it to the beginning of the era which had long worried nuclear experts, a most misleading construction was being put on the logical sequence of events that had started with the trial runs.

Yet another fact that needs to be noted is that India cannot go on accumulating radiated spent fuel. The reprocessing did, of course, entail plutonium production, but this is neither an end in itself, nor does India have a military purpose in mind for it. What is being done is to learn the science and technology of nuclear power generation. Such knowledge is vital to India for application in the building of the experimental fast breeder reactor which would need plutonium recovered from the first generation of reactors. This apart, the interested parties, who have unleashed the suggestive propaganda, have conveniently forgotten that the spent fuel from the Rajasthan atomic power station as well as the preprocessing plant at Tarapur are subject to international safeguards and inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Moreover, the plutonium recovered from reprocessing the spent fuel is not weapons grade. Even such a technologically advanced country like the United States has been unable to use its vast quantities of reactor grade plutonium for manufacturing nuclear weapons. Though it has enough of this plutonium in radiated [word indistinct] of its power reactor, it has to depend on a separate facility for making weapons-grade plutonium. The international fuel cycle evolution conference itself has noted that no country in the world has yet succeeded in launching a weapons program with reactor grade plutonium.

Viewed against such whole truth, the inference is inescapable that the campaign of disinformation directed against India has motivations which can only be described as sinister.

MATERIALS ON KARACHI SITUATION 24, 25 FEBRUARY

Interior Minister Comments

BK241224 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The Majlis-i-Shoora has been informed that the situation in Karachi is now normal and it is being watched very carefully by the government.

The federal minister for interior, Mr Mahmud A. Haroon, made this statement on the permission of the chair following the submission of a number of adjournment motions to seek discussion on the recent happenings in Karachi. He said that as a result of the efforts made by the government the issue involving the Shi'ite and the Sunni communities had been amicably settled. But the trouble started at the instance of other elements who do not want this country to progress on the roads to Islam and who have no love for Islam and the country and do not want the promulgation of Islamic laws.

Mr Mahmud A. Haroon said the unfortunate sectarian clashes resulting in the loss of life and property in the affected area has caused deep concern not only among the patriotic and peace-loving citizens of the country but among the entire Islamic umma'. He said no Muslim can see the Muslims clashing among themselves in the name of religion and every right thinking Muslim will condemn such an action.

The minister told the Majlis-i-Shoora that a military enquiry commission has already been set up and, on its report, action would be taken against those who behaved in unpatriotic manner and had hurt the belief and feelings of the people.

The chairman of the Majlis-i-Shoora, Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, said he fully associates himself with the sentiments of the house. He appealed to the people in general and those of Karachi in particular to maintain complete calm and unity among themselves. He adjourned the session for today stating that adjournment of the house after full debate on the Karachi event was meant to effectively convey the sentiments of the Shoora.

Earlier, the movers of the adjournment motion, who belonged to all schools of thought, in their speeches expressed deep sorrow and anguish over the happenings in Karachi. They said it was a preplanned conspiracy against Islam and the nation would never allow them to succeed in their nefarious design.

Curfew Relaxed

BK250820 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The curfew restrictions in the curfew-bound District West area of Karachi have been relaxed for 3 hours from 1300 to 1600 this afternoon. The curfew restrictions have been relaxed 1 hour earlier than the stipulated time because of Friday. There is no report of any untoward incident from any part of the District West.

High-Level Meeting

BK250453 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] A high-level meeting was held in Karachi today under the chairmanship of the Sind Governor Lieutenant General S.M. Abbasi to review the law and order situation in Karachi and to find a solution to the problem.

The meeting was attended by provincial ministers, the adviser for hajj affairs, members of the federal and provincial councils, the mayor of Karachi, ulema, and prominent citizens.

The meeting decided that prominent ulema representing various sects will appear on television tonight and will issue an appeal to the people to cool down in the name of Islam and Pakistan. The meeting was unanimously of the opinion that the present differences could be solved through negotiations and understanding of each other's point of view.

Addressing the meeting, the governor said the government is doing its best to resolve the problem amicably. Peace committees have already been formed at the grass roots level in all the tension (?bearing) areas to help solve the problem. He appealed to the participants of the meeting to add their efforts in this connection in their areas of influence. The governor said that martial law authorities have been asked to find out the people who have been affected during the disturbances and the extent of damage they have suffered so that they may be properly compensated. The governor said the mosque and the imambargah [Shi'ite religious place] which have been affected are already being repaired by the government. The governor was of the opinion that the imams of masajid [mosques] should play a positive role to bring the situation to normal.

Appeal for Communal Peace

BK250457 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] At a meeting in Islamabad yesterday, the minister for religious affairs and the members of the Standing Committee of the Federal Advisory Council on Religious Affairs appealed to the nation, especially to the people of Karachi, to maintain communal harmony and peace under the spirit of Islamic brotherhood. They appealed to the people not to take such steps as it can prove dangerous for the nation and the country. They urged the people to cooperate with the government in the task of establishing the Islamic system.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MIDDLE EAST ENVOYS CONFERENCE

BK240357 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] The 3-day regional conference of Pakistan's envoys in the Gulf, Middle East, and other countries ended in Islamabad today with major emphasis on strengthening Pakistan's bilateral relations with these countries in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who presided over the conference, expressed satisfaction over its deliberations which contributed to a better understanding of the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region. The president instructed the envoys to make greater efforts to further improve the projection of Pakistan's image and its foreign policies abroad. He said special emphasis should be placed on assisting the Pakistani wage earners in these countries with a view to ensuring their welfare.

Before the concluding remarks by the president, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Kahn summed up the consensus that had emerged from the discussion. After the conclusion of the conference, the president individually met each of the participating envoys. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says the conference had indirect discussions on the political situation in the Gulf states, the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation with particular reference to Lebanon, and Pakistan's relations with the states of the region.

The conference was attended by 12 envoys based in Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. It was the second such conference. The first was held in Singapore last November; it was attended by Pakistan's envoys to South and Southeast Asian countries.

ZIA ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, KARACHI SITUATION

BK250223 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed the hope that the New Delhi nonaligned summit will not only support but will go a step forward and endorse the previously agreed decisions about Afghanistan at different international forums as well as its own decision. This also will help in bringing about a quick political solution to the Afghan problem. He was talking to newsmen after inaugurating an international conference on cardiology in Rawalpindi today.

On Pakistan's stand on Kampuchean representation at the nonaligned summit, the president said: Our stand is based on principle and Pakistan will clarify its viewpoint on the issue at the conference.

On the 3-day conference of Pakistani envoys which ended in Islamabad yesterday, the president said the conference reviewed in detail Pakistan's economic and trade relations with countries where the envoys attending the conference are based. Questions of welfare of Pakistani personnel working in these countries and their working conditions also were considered in the conference. The Labor Ministry has been asked to prepare necessary programs for the rehabilitation of these workers after their return home. The president said it has been a matter of satisfaction that there has been a 15 percent yearly increase in the demand of Pakistan's manpower during the past 3 years.

Answering a question of the law of evidence, the president said that it has been our effort to transform all laws in accordance with the Koran and the teachings of the prophet. As far as the basic principles of the Koran and prophet's teachings are concerned, there cannot be any compromise; they cannot be made a debatable issue.

In reply to a question, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the president of Niger will visit Pakistan the first week in March and the Kenyan president will visit after the nonaligned summit.

Answering another question, he said changes in the Cabinet are a continuing process.

When his attention was drawn to the Karachi situation, he said the situation is completely under control and complete peace and tranquillity prevail. He said whatever happened there is not of any significance in the sense that it is a localized affair. It is evident from the fact that no prominent ulema was involved. The fact is that noted ulema of both sects have condemned the incidents. He said that there is no political hand behind these incidents.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH UAE 17 FEBRUARY

GF201430 Karachi DAWN in English 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 17 (AFP): Pakistan and United Arab Emirates signed a protocol to increase cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture here today.

On behalf of the two states, the agreement was signed by their respective ministers for agriculture, Mr Sa'id Muhammad ar-Raqabani and Vice-Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua.

According to the agreement, it was decided that to encourage the establishment of joint ventures in animal production, vegetable and fruit production, seed industry and fisheries, both the parties agreed to encourage and support the participation of private sector in such joint ventures.

The two countries decided to set up a joint committee on agriculture, which shall meet from time to time alternately in the United Arab Emirates and in Pakistan to study and formulate detailed programme for cooperation between the two countries in various fields of agriculture and to follow up implementation of progress of such programmes, as may be agreed upon, for the achievement of the aims and objectives of this protocol.

Both the parties also agreed to encourage the active participation of competent Pakistan companies, as tenderers, in the execution of irrigation, water resources development, agricultural development, animal production, range management and anti-desertification projects.

Pakistan will provide technical advice and experts to the United Arab Emirates in the spheres of agriculture, animal production, fisheries, water resource development and water management, it was decided.

The Government of Pakistan will also provide training facilities to the United Arab Emirates personnel in Pakistani institutions pertaining to various fields of agriculture.

Exchange of experts and scientific and technical information, publications and other literature on various fields of agriculture was also agreed.

It may be noted that the protocol was signed as a result of discussion between the visiting seven-member agricultural delegation from UAE, headed by Mr Sa'id Muhammad ar-Raqabani, minister of agriculture and fisheries, and the Pakistan's minister for food and agriculture, Vice-Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua.

ZIA, UAE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE VIEWS 24 FEBRUARY

BK250545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq attended a dinner hosted in his honor by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan in Lahore last night. The two leaders had an informal meeting which lasted over an hour. During the meeting, they exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

KHAMENE'I VIEWS WAR, REVOLUTION, RELATIONS

PM241531 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Feb 83 p 2

[Interview with President Khamene'i by Rafael Fraguas in Tehran -- date not given]

[Text] "At the beginning of the war, Saddam Husayn was shouting a great deal. But now, we have placed him in a situation in which he is begging alms from us. He now wishes to say that he has a peace-loving regime and that is why he says that he wants peace. The day Iran -- we -- secure the satisfaction of our rights, we will be more peaceful than he is. We did not begin the war; he started it. There is a Persian proverb that says: 'He who digs a pit first is the first to fall into it.' Saddam is now at the bottom of the pit that he himself dug." This is how Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i -- No 2 after Khomeyni -- views the lengthy war between the two countries. In Tehran, he has granted an exclusive interview to the EL PAIS special correspondent.

Question: Mr President, what are the favorable and unfavorable results of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, 4 years after its winning power?

Answer: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In our revolution, there has been no unfavorable result. For us who overthrew a foreign puppet regime, the overall record is completely favorable, and the goals achieved so far will be added to others that we will achieve. Everything that has been achieved since the revolution is fine and good; all the bitterness of the revolution is becoming sweet, and this gives us confidence in the future and strength to tackle all difficulties that may arise.

Question: Observers believe the continuation of the war with Iraq could endanger the results of the Iranian Revolution, if you do not win a rapid military victory.

Answer: The aim of our war is to safeguard the revolutionary gains and we believe this trial is a further factor on our revolutionary and liberating path. That is why that danger to which you refer does not worry us; we are not worried because the war does not endanger our revolution.

Question: You have said on various occasions that Saddam Husayn sent his troops against Iran, within its territory, to overthrow the Islamic regime. Doesn't the fact that you are now sending your troops inside Iraq call into question the legitimacy of which you used to speak at the beginning of the war, when Iraq invaded Iran and you were displaying a defensive stance against an attack?

Answer: Saddam Husayn's real aim when he sent his troops against us was expansionism, with which to take over our country. In sending our troops to the Iraqi border, we are pursuing the defense of our legitimate rights against Iraqi expansionism. So, there are great differences between these two kinds of attack.

Question: The breaking of the siege of Abadan, the recovery of Khorramshahr by your troops, and the expulsion of most of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territory highlight who has the real military strength in this area and clearly show that Iran's existence must be respected. Aren't these two factors sufficient for Iran to decide to end the war?

Answer: We haven't waged the war out of pride. These two victories to which you refer do not seem to us satisfactory and do not meet all our demands. We are fighting to recover our rights, and this war will end on the day we recover them. And I assure you that the war will be over an hour after we have satisfied all our rights.

Question: What are the Wal Fajr operation's principal aims? Does the besieging of Al-Basra, Al-'Amarah, or Baghdad figure among them? What positions do the Iranian forces now hold on the front?

Answer: The Iraqis and those who support Iraq are greatly afraid of this operation. (President Khamene'i smiled.) In asking me this question, do you wish to increase the fear of Iraq and those supporting it? With the limitations and the discretion which the matter requires, I must tell you that all the aims which you have mentioned from part of our aims. The Wal Fajr operation is one of great magnitude and will be decisive. Our positions on the front, thank God, are good.

Question: The Islamic Republic of Iran seems consolidated 4 years after the triumph of the revolution. Nevertheless, many Iranians are worried about Iran's future after Imam Khomeyni. How do you see your country's future? What are the constitutional provisions in this respect?

Answer: I view the future with optimism because our revolutionary provisions will be implemented. The Iranian people have reached a point at which the revolution is irreversible: a step backward is impossible.

Question: It is said that the Islamic Revolution is primarily political and cultural but that it has not changed the impoverished Iranian people's social situation or the economic habits of the past. What do you think of this?

Answer: Hitherto many things have been done for the poor who constitute the majority of the Iranian population. However, we must still do much more. We need time for this. We are not satisfied with what has been done hitherto and will continue to achieve positive results. We have decided to change the population's economic situation radically, in harmony with Islamic requirements, so that the entire population's conditions will improve. Our revolution is political and ideological and it is part of our revolutionary ideology to advance toward a very progressive economy.

Question: Do you now consider the Soviet Union your revolution's principal enemy?

Answer: No.

Question: In Europe, it is now claimed that as far as you are concerned the Soviet Union has replaced the United States as your No 1 enemy.

Answer: If the Europeans understood our affairs and our problems, such issues would not be raised and erroneous conclusions would not be reached.

Question: In your opinion, what is the status of relations between Spain and Iran and in what field could they grow?

Answer: We are satisfied with our relations with Spain and want to develop them. Our Foreign Ministry has worked hard in this direction, but we hope that it will work still harder to this end. The Spanish also want to develop our mutual relations further and they have told me so. We feel that we can have very strong relations in fields of mutual interest to the benefit of both countries.

Question: Is Iran now considering breaking off relations with France?

Answer: We are not considering this at present. Relations exist at present and we believe that they should remain as they are. We have no intention of considering or examining a break.

This was the end of the interview, but I nevertheless asked another question, concerning a recent visit to Baghdad during which Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asked me to convey his desire to end the war to President Khamene'i, if I saw him.

President Khamene'i assured me that the question was not expected but agreed to answer it: "It must be said that what you are talking about is a political issue that transcends the scope of our interview. Nevertheless, I would like to tell you something in this connection. As far as we are concerned, Saddam Husayn is not a valid interlocutor but a war criminal. He has assassinated thousands of Iranian troops and civilians and has inflicted a great deal of damage on our economy. Therefore, we cannot pay any attention to him or accept his proposals."

IRNA REPORTS VELAYATI'S BELGRADE PRESS CONFERENCE

GF241651 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 24, IRNA -- Conditions set forward by the Islamic Republic Government for ending the 30-month-old Iraqi imposed war, including receiving war reparations from the Iraqi regime, have not changed, said Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Wednesday.

Velayati who arrived here last Tuesday on an official visit, speaking in a press conference said that Iran had repeatedly announced its conditions for ending the Iraq-Iran war and was not willing to hold negotiations with a regime which has at times violated rights of Iran.

The conditions put forward by the Iranian Government for ending war are: withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, payment of war reparations by Iraq, condemnation and punishment of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime as the aggressor, return to those who have been deported from Iraq.

The ongoing war, he said was a war between a nation upon which an act of aggression was done as the aggressor regime which occupied some 11 thousand sq. kms of the Iranian territory at the outbreak of the war, he said (?it) was only on proof of this fact, he told reporters. [sentence as received]

Commenting on the fate of the Iraqi regime, the Iranian foreign minister said that change in government system of Iraq was only to be decided by the Iraqi people. "Iran hopes Iraqi people themselves will overthrow the regime because Iran was not interested in interfering in affairs of the Iraqi people," he added.

Velayati speaking about reasons behind the Iraq-Iran war said that Islam has been the main factor and one of the objectives behind Iraqi aggression was to destroy the Islamic Government.

In reply to a question concerning rumours on military aid of the Zionist regime to Iran, Velayati said that if the Zionist regime was to provide other countries with armaments, it would provide them to those with which it has close and friendly relations such as Iraq and Egypt. Pointing out the complete break off of relations with the Zionist regime immediately after victory of the Islamic Revolution and turning over the former embassy compound of the Zionist regime to the Palestinians, Velayati said that Iran was one of the staunchest enemies of the Zionist regime and would continue to remain so.

He continued that those some countries which have spread such rumours and those same countries which have pressing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to establish relations with the Zionist regime, were the main obstacles on the way of the approval of the Iranian proposal to the United Nations' General Assembly concerning expulsion of the Zionist regime from the U.N.

He strongly denied unsubstantiated claims of the Zionist regime concerning giving military aid to Iran. He said that such efforts were examples of a massive propaganda warfare against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Commenting on the possibility of improvement on U.S.-Iran relations, Velayati said that the U.S. Government was a strong supporter of the former regime in Iran and after victory of the Islamic Revolution it has not ceased its hostility against Iran. Therefore, there was no reason that Iran should have normal relations with the U.S.

As for relations of Iran with the PLO which have become cool, the Iranian foreign minister stressed that the issue of Palestine was one of the main strategies of the Iranian foreign policy. He said Islamic Republic of Iran since victory of the revolution has been a staunch supporter of the Palestinian cause. PLO has an embassy in Iran and in the past few months various meetings have taken place between the Iranian and the PLO officials.

Continuing his remarks on the PLO issue, he said that a high-ranking Iranian delegation took part in the Palestinian national assembly, held in Algiers recently. He further condemned any compromise with the Zionist regime and added that in the opinion of the Islamic Republic, the only way of struggle against the Zionist regime, was armed struggle.

Finally, on relations with Yugoslavia, Velayati said that he had held talks with Yugoslav officials on economic, industrial and scientific issues. As for the forthcoming summit meeting of the non-aligned countries to open in New Delhi in March, he said that the Iranian delegation would bring up the issue of Afghanistan and ways of finding solution to this crisis, Zionist regime's attack on Lebanon, attack of South Africa against Angola, occupation of Namibia and issue related to Latin America.

At the end he told reporters that both Iran and Yugoslavia agreed that the PLO was the only representative of the Palestinians.

Coverage of Yugoslav Visit

For Belgrade and Tehran coverage of Foreign Minister Velayati's visit to Yugoslavia, including talks with President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic, see the Yugoslavia section of the 24 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON WAR, OPEC PRICES

LD241943 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] A group of clergymen and responsible officials from government departments and Islamic Revolution institutions in Karaj, the families of martyrs, and the governor of Karaj this morning met Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. After a report by the governor of Karaj on the progress of the reconstruction of the war-damaged city of Shush by the citizens of Karaj, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi expressed appreciation for the people, clergy, and responsible officials of that city, who are rapidly implementing the reconstruction of Shush. He said: Thanks to the harmony that exists between the clergy, people, and the responsible officials of Karaj, this selfless city is now at the forefront of the reconstruction movement.

The prime minister said: Since the beginning of the movement and the victory of the Islamic Revolution, our enemies have attempted to sow discord in every corner of the country under one pretext or another. By raising such issues as Shi'ism and Sunnism, they have attempted to tarnish the monolithic unity of our Muslim nation and to achieve their sinister goals. However, thanks to our people's vigilance and awareness of our Sunni and Shi'ite brethren, this dangerous plot has been frustrated.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister referred to the superior position of the forces of Islam over the Saddamist forces: Saddam's fall is not to the liking of the superpowers since they see that event as the preamble to the severance of the chain of venal regimes in the region who are subservient to East and West and the start of the message of Islam's penetration into the hearts of the meek of the world. Naturally, in such circumstances when the interests of the United States, France, and other big powers are endangered, we should watch more than ever the moves taking place in the region, which are somehow or another connected with the Islamic Revolution.

Musavi added: In our country, our actions should demonstrate to the world Muslims that only in the shadow of Islamic unity can one confront global arrogance.

Continuing his speech, Musavi expounded on our country's economic situation: We are in a stage whereby we have put behind us economic stagnation and have entered an era of a flourishing economy.

The prime minister then referred to the recent OPEC conference and the moves toward reducing prices: After the conclusion of the OPEC conference, certain countries unilaterally took steps toward reducing the price of their oil. This step is aimed purely at dealing a blow to our country's economic position and at completing the economic blockade of Iran, which is aimed at toppling the Islamic Revolution. Our nation, however, despite the various plots it has faced since the victory of the revolution, with patience and fortitude, will be able to easily frustrate these plots.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,229

LD241757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Communique No 1,229 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours in the Wal Farj operational zone and on the southern fronts of the country, the combative units of Islam, defending their positions, foiled the enemy's movements by opening continual heavy artillery fire. The fire was more intense in the (Rushaydah) and Eaqih areas than on the other fronts. In an area to the south of Zubaydat, the enemy's infantry patrols, which tried to approach our positions, were hit by the fire of our combatants. They suffered losses and casualties and were forced to flee.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational areas, exchanges of fire continued across the Arvand Rud. The heavy weapons fire of the forces of Islam on the Al-Faw-Al-Basrah axis stopped enemy traffic.

Two houses in Abadan yesterday were destroyed by the heavy weapons fire of the Saddamists and one of our compatriots was wounded. In the western operational zone, our artillery fire on the Iraqi positions and fortifications inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy.

On the Marivan front, the enemy's positions in the vicinity of Garmuk in Iraq came under fire and the movements of the Iraqi forces were stopped. Their artillery fire also was silenced.

During the past 24 hours, fighter aircraft and air defense units foiled the enemy's air aggression and chased away the intruding aircraft.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IMAM'S DEGREE IMPLEMENTATION HEADQUARTERS MEETS

21 February Meeting

GF220650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The headquarters for the implementation of the imam's degree met last night. The state attorney general and the prime minister attended the meeting.

They first discussed and exchanged views on judicial and administrative violations and then reviewed the report on the delegation sent to Fars Province.

The delegation also submitted to the headquarters a list of violations and complaints from this province. Beginning on 18 January, the delegation spent 15 days in Fars, investigating nearly 2,500 complaints and reports of law violations. After thorough investigations, the delegation issued 1,200 written answers and took appropriate measures concerning confiscated properties in the province according to the guidance issued by the headquarters of the implementation of the imam's degree with the cooperation of the prosecutor's office in Fars Province.

The implementation delegation to Fars Province brought to the attention of the headquarters last night some of the complaints and violations in Shiraz and several other cities and districts. As a result, some of the violators in the province are to be summoned to headquarters for explanations and a final decision.

23 February Session

GF240710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The headquarters for the implementation of the imam's degree met last night. The state attorney general and the prime minister attended the meeting.

They first reviewed reports of violations and labor affairs and then studied industrial problems. They decided to postpone final decisions on these reports.

They later discussed and exchanged views on reconstruction delegations and their legal limitations. At the end of the meeting, the supreme investigation council reported on the performance of the investigative missions and their executive schedules.

INTERIOR MINISTER EXPLAINS TUDEH ARRESTS

LD221745 Tehran IRNA in English 1944 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Shahre Kord, Feb. 22 IRNA -- Mercenary leaders of the Tudeh Party have been arrested in fulfillment of the dictates of Islam, said Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri here Tuesday.

Some leading members of the Moscow-inspired Tudeh Party were arrested earlier this month on charges of spying for the Soviet Union's secret service, the KGB.

Nateq-Nuri who was addressing members of the Armed Forces here in joint morning ceremonies attended by the Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari Province's governor-general, said the fate of the Islamic Republic of Iran would never be determined by Moscow or Washington.

Comparing the Iranian Armed Forces in the previous regime and during the Islamic Republic era, the minister of the interior said that thanks be to God, the Iranian military centres and barracks did not now employ American and or Soviet military advisers. He said the superpowers panicked not by the weapons in the hands of the Muslim combatants of Iran but rather by their faith in Islam, at a time when no armed forces in the world were equipped with the power of religious faith. Nateq-Nuri said Iran was dealing with the Iraqi imposed war on Iran and the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, according to the rules of Islam as it was treating the internal terrorists and counterrevolutionaries.

He also visited Shahre Kord's Islamic Revolution Guards Crops (IRGC) headquarters and the city's construction jihad.

Leaving Shahre Kord, Nateq-Nuri arrived in Esfahan later Tuesday where he participated in ceremonies to pay tribute to the martyrs of the Wal Fajr military offensive against Iraq, carried out last February 6.

ARREST OF STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN PROTESTED

GF241725 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Tehran , Feb 24 (IRNA) -- The office for the solidarity of Islamic associations of the universities, in a statement issued today, protested arrest of a number of members of the Islamic association of the Iranian students in Pakistan.

Eleven Iranian students were arrested in Karachi last week in connection with recent explosions in French establishments there including Air France office. Immediately after their arrest the students went on hunger strike in protest of their arrest. Meanwhile, a number of other Iranian students in Karachi went on hunger strike to express solidarity with the arrested students.

The office for the solidarity in part of its statement said that the arrest of the Iranian students was part of the plots of world oppressors against the Islamic Revolution of Iran called on the students to continue their resistance.

RADIO IRAN SAYS KHOMEYNI'S HEALTH 'CRITICAL'

GF241607 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] According to our sources in Tehran, Ruhollah Khomeyni's health is still critical and three medical teams headed by Dr Manafi continue to look after the old executioner of the Islamic Republic. Even though there was speculation that Khomeyni would be transferred to the large, heart hospital of Tehran from Jamaran, the same sources report that hospital facilities, including modern equipment, have been taken to Jamaran. The place, which is more like a military fort, is now transformed into a well-equipped hospital. The report also indicates that there is a strong possibility that the 15-day rest advised by Khomeyni's doctors will be extended and the old executioner of the regime of the Islamic Republic will continue to not receive visitors in the near future.

NVOI COMMENTS ON 'FOES, OPPONENTS OF REVOLUTION'

TA182030 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian at 1730 GMT on 18 February carries a commentary entitled: "Penetrating Elements in the Governments Are Making Preparations To Crush the Revolution." It reads: In his meeting with Majlis deputies, Imam Khomeyni said: The more America insults our government, our Majlis, or individuals, their respect will increase among the people. The calamity is when they praise you. Unfortunately, no attention has been paid so far to this advice by the imam and, in some instances, we witnessed precisely the opposite.

We know the Americans never concealed their support and praise for the liberals and their provisional government, the Bazargans, the Bani-Sadrs, the Entezams, the Yazdis, the Qotbzadehs, the Shari'atmadaris, the Muslim People's Party, the Peykaris, and other counterrevolutionary minigroups, particularly the CIA-afflicted hojjatis. Moreover, in the documents discovered in the U.S. den of espionage, many of the agents and elements of the United States were identified and exposed. However, not only was no step taken to dispossess these individuals, but the way is still open for them to penetrate sensitive government organizations and the revolution's institutions.

The result is that right now the exposed individuals and the CIA-afflicted societies are completely free to engage in plotting, subversion, and conspiracy against the existence of the Islamic Republic's system. Only in a few instances, as a result of the people's vigilance and that of the true forces of the revolution and the direct intervention of the imam himself, was the true nature of these individuals and their organizations revealed, and they were dispossessed.

"We also are witnessing the indisputable fact that the true dissenting forces, headed by the Iranian Tudeh Party, have always been and remain the target of attacks and assault by the great satan, imperialist and Zionist mass media, the radios of the counterrevolution abroad, U.S. railroading organizations and societies, and the agents and mercenaries of imperialism within the country."

This wide spectrum of the foes and opponents of the revolution -- these superficials, the rightists and the hojjatis -- have even made the leaders of the revolution the target of their accusations. "They even stick the communist label on the imam of the nation. They tell Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani: The emblem of the sickle and hammer is under your turban. They call Ayatollah Meshkini the communist ayatollah. They have even charged some of the struggling Muslims with spying for the Kremlin."

If the statements of the imam of the nation had been enforced and the agents and mercenaries of the CIA had been dispossessed and an end had been put to their cowardly attack and assault against the true forces of the revolution, today the feature of the Islamic Republic of Iran would have been undoubtedly different. Without doubt, the farmers would have become owners of land, the law of nationalization of foreign trade would not have met such a fate, and the economic terrorists would not have wreaked havoc, the major capitalists and landlords and their supporters would not have acted in such a way and made preparations to gain control of the government. Unfortunately, however, the situation in our homeland is otherwise. "The fact is that unfortunately in our Islamic Republic, in many instances, some of the authorities devote more attention to the directive of Carter and Brzezinski than to the imam's guidelines."